

RAVSKIY, E.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, L.P.; VANGENGEYM, E.A.; GERBOVA, V.G.;  
GOLUBEVA, L.V.; PEYVE, A.V., glavnyy red.; NIKIFOROVA, K.V.,  
otv. red.; KUZNETSOVA, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.

[Quaternary sediments in the south of Eastern Siberia.]  
Antropogenovye otlozheniia iuga Vostochnoi Sibiri. Moskva,  
Nauka 1964. 279p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii  
institut. Trudy, no.105) (MIRA 17:1C)

NIKIFOROVA, A. I. (1914-1984) (U.S.S.R.)  
CHIEF OF BUREAU OF THE KGB  
1944-1945

1. Nikiforova, A. I. (1914-1984) (U.S.S.R.)  
Korrespondent of the KGB (1944-1945)  
all. Member of the KGB (1944-1945)

1. Akad. of Sciences (1944-1945)

RENGARTEN, N.V.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.A.; NIKIFOROVA, K.V., otv. red.;  
PEYVE, A.V., akademik, glavnyy red.; KUZNETSOVA, K.I., red.;  
MENNER, V.I., red.; TIMOFEEV, I.P., red.

[Role of facies-mineralogical analysis in the reconstruction  
of the quaternary climate; as revealed by a study made in  
southern Moldavia and the southwestern Ukraine.] [in]  
fatsial'no-mineralogicheskogo analiza v rekon - struktsii  
klimata antro;opena. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 120 p. (Akademiia  
nauk S.S.R. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.13)

(MIRA 12:11

DEVYATKIN, Yevgeniy Viktorovich; NIKIFOROVA, K.V., otv. red.;  
PEYVE, A.V., akademik, glavnyy red.; KUZNETSOVA, K.I., red.;  
MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.

[Cenozoic deposits and recent tectonics in the southeastern  
Altai.] Kainozoiskie otlozhenia i neotektonika Iugo-  
Vostochnogo Altaia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 242 p. (Akademiia  
nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.126)  
(MIRA 18:9)

PEYVE, A.V., akademik, glav. red.; NIKIFOROVA, K.V., otv. red.;  
KUZNETSOVA, K.I., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV,  
P.P., red.

[Stratigraphic importance of the Quaternary fauna of small  
mammals] Stratigraficheskoe znachenie antropogenovoi fauny  
melkikh mlekopitaiushchikh. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 270 n.  
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut.

NIKIFOROVA, K.V.; RENGARTEN, N.V.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.A.

Quaternary formations in the southern area of the European part  
of the U.S.S.R. Biul. Kom. chetv. per. no.30:3-25 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

NARODITSKIY, A.D.; NIKIFOROVA, L.M.; KHALIULIN, M.G.; RASULMUKHAMDOVA,  
D.A.; CHERNOMORCHENKO, S.G.; MUSHKARFV, V.G.

Thermal sputtering of certain grid coatings and their effect on  
the performance of radio tubes with oxide cathodes. Izv. AN  
Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 9 no.2:48-53 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

SOV/238-58-5-2/2

AUTHOR: Potilhonov, M.  
Nikiforova, L.

TITLE: The Use of Wastes in the Rubber Industry (Ob ispol'zovanii otkhodov rezinovogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Kanchuk i Rezina, 1959, Nr 5, p 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Waste material of the rubber and tyre industry cannot generally be re-used. It has now been found that these wastes can be used as roofing material. Methods for utilizing this waste material by the factory "Krasnyy treugol'nik" are described. This factory produces corrugated textile-rubber sheets which are 1100 x 500 mm and 6.6 mm thick. They can easily be dyed and are more stable than asphaltting roofing paper or rubberoid. During one shift about 90 sheets can be finished on one single press at a cost of 3 roubles per sheet. Output

Card 1/2



SOV/136-50-5-2/2

The Use of Wastes in the Rubber Industry

of 25,000 sheets i.e. more than 12,500 m<sup>2</sup> of  
roofing is planned for 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Krasnyy treugol'nik" (The Factory "Krasnyy  
treugol'nik")

Card 2/2

BUROVA, O.; DIDENKO, R.; BAKHMUTSKAYA, Ye.; NIKIFOROVA, L.

Freezing of endocrine enzyme raw materials in polyethylene  
films. *Mias. ind. SSSR* 34 no.4:16-17 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni myasnoy  
kombinat imeni S.M. Kirova.

FOMIN, Vasil'y Alekseyevich; SHISHIGIN, Marat Vasil'yevich; NIKIFOROVA,  
Lenina Andreyevna; SHARPILO, P.N., red.; ANIKINA, R.P., ~~tekst: red.~~

[Let's strengthen our friendship] Druzhbe krepnut'. Moskva, Voen.  
izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 85 p. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Russia--Armed forces--Military life)

INFORMATION REPORT

Some data on the location and size of the area of the  
population, along with the number of people in the area.

1971-1972

BRASLAVSKIY, A.N.; PEREPELKINA, M.D.; SEDINA, Ye.M.; YUDEL'ZON, Kh.A.;  
NIKIFOROVA, L.G.; ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, A.D.

Leather substitutes in the building of small craft. Sudostroenie 30  
Sudostroenie 30 no.8:29-30 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

· NIKIFOROVA, L.F.

Protection of pie winding transformers with epoxide enamels  
EP-91 and EP-74T. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:44-46 '60.  
(MIRA 14:4)

(Epoxy resins) (Electric insulators and insulation)

BRASLAVSKIY, A.N., inzh.; NIKIFOROVA, L.G., inzh.; SHEDLING, F.M., inzh.  
[deceased]

Sport vessels made of wood substitutes. Sudostroenie 27  
no.5:37-38 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Boatbuilding)  
(Substitute products)

0

ANDREYEVA, G.V.; NIKIFOROVA, L.L.

State All-Union Standard 5216-50-1955 for the sanitary-bacteriological analysis of water. Gig i san. 24 no.5:61-62 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Stalingradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

(WATER, microbiology.

determ., standard form in Russia (Rus))



KHALMATOV, M.Kh.; NIKIFOROVA, L.M.

Application of radioisotopes to the study of the movement of salts  
in the soils of the Golodnaya Steppe. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.  
nauk 3:48-52 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tashkentskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Radioisotopes) (Golodnaya Steppe--Soil physics)

KHALMATOV, M.Kh.; NIKIFOROVA, L.M.

Use of radioisotopes for studying the movement of salts in the  
irrigation of saline soils by channels in industrial conditions.  
Izv. AN Uz.SSR Ser.tekh.nauk no.5:68-77 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Tashkentskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Radioisotopes)  
(Irrigation)

NARODITSKIY, A.D.; NIKIFOROVA, L.M.; KHALIULIN, M.G.; KHASHBAKTIYEVA, D.A.

Vaporization of gold from the surface of grids and crossarms  
and its distribution on various parts of electron tubes with  
oxide cathodes. Nauch. trudy TashGu no.221. Fiz. nauki no.21:  
145-148 '63. (MIRA 17:4)





NEZHUL', A.M., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.; NIKIFOROVA, L.T.,  
kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Interrelation between separate organs of the grape plant [with  
summary in French]. Izv. TSEKhA no.1(20):73-84 '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Grapes)

ACCESSION NR: AT4017775

B/2503/63/011/01-0031/0037

AUTHOR: Andreychin, R.; Nikiforova, M.; Ivanov, A.; Stanislavova, Yu.

TITLE: Transversal photovoltaic effect in mixed CdS-CdSe crystals

SOURCE: B'lgarska Akademiya na Naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB (News of the Institute of Physics and the Atomic Energy Scientific Research Foundation), v. 11, no. 1-2, 1963, 31-37

TOPIC TAGS: CdS, CdSe, mixed crystal, crystal, photovoltaic effect

ABSTRACT: Mixed  $\text{CdS}_x\text{Se}_{1-x}$  single crystals with values of  $x$  from 0 to 1 were produced by evaporating a mixture of powdered CdS and CdSe and recrystallizing it by the method described by Vitrikhovskiy and Mizetskaya (FTT (Solid State Physics), 1, 397-402, 1952). These crystals represented a continuous series of solid solutions of replacement, with any given sulfur-selenium ratio falling within the limits of stoichiometric composition. The composition of the crystals was determined by means of preliminary calculation of the components and verified by direct chemical analysis of finished crystals. Crystals were glued to glass plates and a pair of metal electrodes applied to them by evaporation in a vacuum. These electrodes were parallel to each other and spaced about 1 mm from each other (Figure 1 of the Enclosure).

Card 1/83

ACCESSION NR: AT4017775

When electrodes of different metals (Al-Au or In-Cu) were applied to the crystals, under illumination there originated an electromotive force of the order of 200 to 400 millivolts, and a current with density from 100 to 200 microamperes per centimeter of semiconductor-electrode contact. (In this connection, only semi-conductor-gold or semi-conductor-copper electrode is active here; illumination of the other electrode of the free surface of the crystal between electrodes has no material significance.) The value of e.m.f. apparently is greatest in the case of CdS and diminishes with an increase in the content of selenium in mixed semiconductors. The spectral distribution of this photovoltaic effect is quite characteristic. Its curve in the case of wave lengths shorter than 400-450 nm has not been completely explained, but from this point to the adsorption face of the crystal (scaled per unit of incident light energy) remains the same for any wave length (Figure 2 of the Enclosure). Long-wave sensitivity limit, corresponding to the adsorption face, varies smoothly with the composition of crystals from 500 nm in the case of CdS to 740 nm in the case of CdSe (Figure 3 of the Enclosure). If we apply an external field and test these photoelements as photoresistances, the spectral distribution for these same crystals is typical of photoconductivity, even when different electrodes are used (Fig. 4 of the Enclosure). The authors believe that the effect is purely superficial rather than deepseated, and further investigation is in progress to elucidate not only the properties, but also the character of the effect. Orig.

Card 2/6



ACCESSION NR: AT4017775

art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Mar63

DATE ACQ: 04Mar64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: PH, GE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 018

Card 3/5

L 36025-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6027345

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/012/1079/1062

AUTHOR: Andreychin, R.; Simidchieva, P.; Mikhiforova, M.

ORG: Section for Photoelectrical Phenomena in Semiconductors and Dielectrics, Institute of Physics, BAN

TITLE: Some electrical and physicochemical properties of silver doped vitreous As sub 2 S sub 3

27

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 12, 1965, 1079-1082

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, conductivity, arsenic compound, impurity conductivity, semiconductor band structure, electric polarization, silver

ABSTRACT: The understanding of the influence of impurities on the conductivity of amorphous and especially vitreous semiconductors is of prime importance for the interpretation of their band structure and the influence of the short-range order on their electric and semiconductive properties.  $As_2S_3$  investigated during the present work has the highest resistance of all the chalcogenides. The paper presents in tabular form the microhardness, softening temperature, high voltage polarization, and photoconductivity data gathered in collaboration with the laboratory of Prof. Kolomietz at the Ioffe Physics-Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. While these results are only preliminary and do not warrant any definite conclusions, the presence of high voltage polarization seems to indicate that the band structure of the material and the distribution of the deep traps (if they do exist due to structure effects) remain quite unchanged. This paper was presented by Academician G. Madjakov on 21 Aug 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. /Orig. art. in Eng./ /JPRS: 36,465/ SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: 21Aug65 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 007 / OTH REF: 002 Card 1/1

KAL'SINA, M.V.; NEKIFOROVA, M.B.; KHEZANOVA, N.Ye.

Liquid - vapor equilibrium in the system triethylamine -  
water - phenol near the point of demixing. Izv. fiz. khim.  
38 no.2:362-371 P 164. \ (MIRA 17.8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut azotnyy  
promyshlennosti, Moskva.

MURZIN, V.I.; NIKIFOROVA, M.B. (Moscow)

Preparation of high purity ethane. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.3:789-791  
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut  
azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

MARTIROSYAN, G.Z.; NIKIFOROVA, M.K., starshiy entomolog.

*Breeding ground of the Californian red scale has been localized.*  
Zashch.rast. ot vred. i bol. 3 no.2:51 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Nachal'nik Gosinspektsii po karantinu rasteniy po Rostovskoy oblasti  
(for Martirosyan).  
(Scale insects)

NIKIFOROVA, M. M.

AUTHORS: Nikiforova, M. M., and Iofa, E. A.

20-6-22/48

TITLE: Passivation and De-Passivation of a Lead Anode in Concentrated Perchloric-, Fluoboric- and Fluor-Silicic Acids (Passivatsiya i depassivatsiya svintsovogo anoda v kontsentrirrovannykh kremnefto-ristovodorodnoy, khlornoy i berofteristovodorodnoy kislotakh).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 6, pp. 1131-1134 (USSR.).

ABSTRACT: Investigations of the electrochemical system:  $PbO_2$ /acid/Pt with electrolytes from the acids described in the title and from silicon-fluor-hydracic were recently described in publications. Such elements act at low temperatures and in high discharge currents. The behavior of the lead anode and the conditions leading to its passivation in the mentioned acids were never thoroughly studied. In an acid of a given concentration and at constant temperature the lead anode remains active and little polarizes, provided that the anodic current density ( $i_a$ ) does not exceed a certain critical value ( $i_{kr}$ ) which is independent of a number of factors. Experiments showed that the period of time after whose expiration the anode is passivated ( $t_p$ ) depends on the current-density chosen. This period of time is (in a  $t_p$  varying from some seconds to 1,5 hours) with a good approx-

Card 1/5

20-6-22/48

Passivation and De-Passivation of a Lead Anode in Concentrated Perchloric-, Fluorboric- and Fluor-Silicic Acids.

Time  $t_p$  is determined by the equation:  $\lg t_p = A - B \lg i_a$  where A and B are constants. The decrease in temperature in all cases reduces the  $i_a$  - value at which the anode is within the same period of time passivated. In strong reductions of concentration of the acid this current density markedly increases. In  $H_2SiF_6$  lead is most easily passivated. In  $HClO_4$  and in  $HF$  lead is passivated at  $t > -20^\circ C$  and at  $i_a < 40 \text{ ma / cm}^2$ . Figure 1 shows a typical variation curve of the potential in the course of time in anode-lead-passivations in 7,9 N  $H_2SiF_6$  at  $i_a = 40 \text{ ma / cm}^2$  and at  $t = -10^\circ C$  without stirring. At first the potential suddenly increases due to the resistance of the salt-layer from  $PbO_2$ , whereas the current decreases from 40 to 5 ma /  $cm^2$ . Then the passage of current is made possible due to the  $PbO_2$ -formation in the pores, since this salt possesses a good electric conductivity. Therefore the potential decreases and the current again increases to its initial value. The passivating  $PbO_2$ -layer, however, soon spreads over the entire surface of the

Card 2/5

Passivation and De-Passivation of a Lead Anode in Concentrated Perchloric-, Fluorboric- and Fluor-Silicic Acids. 20-6-22/48

electrode, and the layer of lead-salt without supply rapidly dissolves in the acid. Then a potential stabilizes which corresponds to the oxygen - overload on  $PbO_2$  at a given  $i_a < i_{kr}$ . Figure 2 gives the de-passivation curves after switching off the passivation current of the lead anode that was passivated in 7,9 N  $H_2SiF_6$  at  $i = 40 \text{ ma/cm}^2$  and at  $t = -10^\circ\text{C}$  and thereafter was kept at the same  $i_a$  - value for 1,2, 6 and 8 minutes. From this may be seen that the potential after switching off the passivation current to  $\varphi = 0,70 + 0,66 \text{ v}$  rapidly decreases according to n. v. e. This value which characterizes the potential of passive lead is maintained the longer, the longer the current was sent through the passivated anode. The rotation of the electrode accelerates the passivation: e. g. the passivation period at 700 revolutions / minute decreases to about half. From the results may be concluded that with an increase of the time during which the passive anode is kept at a constant current density ( $i_a > i_{kr}$ ) the  $PbO_2$  layer thickens, the length of the pores increases, whereas their diameter decreases. Thereby the diffusion of the reaction products is rendered difficult, and the period of depassivation increases (figure 2).

Card 3/5



20-6-22/48

Passivation and De-Passivation of a Lead Anode in Concentrated Perchloric-,  
Fluorboric- and Fluor-Silicic Acids.

When an anodic current of a value  $i_a > i_{kr}$  passes, the depassivation decreases. This is apparently connected with the slowing down of the cathodic reduction process of  $PbO_2$ , as well as with the increase in the concentration of lead ions in the pores of the passivating layer. From the curves of figure 3 may be seen that for the maintenance of any stationary potential value within the range 0,8 to 2,2 in a previously passivated anode, an anodic current of the same value is necessary. At  $\varphi$  0,8 the current due to depassivation tends toward reduction, whereas as  $\varphi$  2,2 the separation of oxygen sets in and the current abruptly increases with the increase in potential. A stationary current within the range 0,8 to 2,2 can, as far as it prevents depassivation, be identified with the corrosion current of the galvanic pair  $PbO_2$ . The above-mentioned passivation of lead has a superficial similarity with the passivation of iron in sulfuric and nitric acid. But the mechanism of the maintenance of the passive state of the lead anode and the process of depassivation have another nature. The difference above all lies in the fact that in iron the stationary anode current is about 3 orders of magnitude smaller and is consumed in the formation of iron oxide. This oxide is then dissolved with a

Card 4/5

NIKIFOROVA, M. M. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Anodic dissolution and passivation of lead in concentrated solutions of perchloric, fluosilicic, and hydrofluoboric acids." Mos, 1959. 7 pp (Mos State Univ in M. V. Lomonosov), 150 copies (KL, 45-59, 143)

-15-

ANDREICHIN, R., d-r; MIKHAILOV, M.; NIKIFOROVA, M.

Independence of the contact-potential from the structural voltaic effect in thin layers of lead sulfide. Izv fiz atom BAN 9 no.2:5-16 '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegia, "Izvestiia na Fizicheskiia institut s ANEB" (for Andreichin).

L 18844-63

EWP(q)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RDW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3005932

G/0030/63/003/008/K280/K283

AUTHOR: Andrejtschin, R., Nikiforova, M., Ivanov, A., Stanislavova, J.

TITLE: Transverse photovoltaic effect in the CdS sub x Se sub (1-x) mono-crystalline system (short note)

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 3, no. 8, 1963, K280-K283

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, cadmium sulfide, cadmium selenide, cadmium sulfide-selenide, photovoltaic effect, photoresistance, mixed semiconductor

ABSTRACT:  $CdS_xSe_{(1-x)}$  semiconductor system are solid solutions; capable of being prepared in many S:Se ratios. CdS, CdSe and mixed single crystals were prepared, employing the method described by N. I. Vitrichovskii and I. B. Mizebkaya; Fizika Tverdogo Tela, 1, 397 (1959), and examined as to their photovoltaic effect. The crystals were fastened to glass and placed between two electrodes (Al and/or Au; 0.8 to 1.0 millimeter apart) and vapor-treated. The gold electrode was rectifying and the aluminum electrode made ohmic contact as was expected. The photoelements thus prepared were illuminated perpendicular

Card 1/4

L 18844-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005932

to the crystal plane and electrode surface. Elements with two identical electrodes (Al or Au) showed no photo-electromotive force; those containing one Al and one Au electrode did (200-4000 millivolt, the value depending on several factors), regardless of semi-conductor composition. The spectral dependence of the photovoltaic effect is shown in Figure 1, Enclosure 1. The relation between the long wavelength limit for the photovoltaic effect and semiconductor composition is shown in Figure 2, Enclosure 2. When used as photoresistor, the spectral distribution was of the usual type. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Physics at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia  
[Abstracter's note: original-language version not given]

SUBMITTED: 29Jun63

DATE ACQ: 26Aug63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MA, PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/8

OSINOVSKIY, N. I. (Prof.), NIKIFOROVA, N. A.

Digitalis - Therapeutic Use

Use of digitalis in the treatment of children. *Pediatrics* no. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952      Unclassified.

NIKIFOROVA, N.A.

~~Use of~~ Coal industry by-products in house fungi control. Soob.

Sakhal. kompl. nauch.-issl. inst. AN SSSR no.5:30-35 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Sakhalin--Wood-decaying fungi)  
(Wood--Preservation) (Phenols)

NIKIFOROVA, N. A.

USSR/Agriculture

Card : 1/1

Authors : Nikiforova, N. A.

Title : Spoilage (hardening) of seed potatoes under the effect of light

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn', 6, page 31, June 1954

Abstract : The loss of the nutritive elements of seed potatoes under the effect of light is discussed.

Institution : Acad. of Sciences, USSR, Sakhalin Branch

Submitted : ....



NIKIFOROVA, N. A.

Nikiforova, N. A. — "Phytophthorosis of the Potato under the Conditions of Sakhalin."  
Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Acad imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Moscow, 1955  
(Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, June, 1955, pp. 87-104.

NIKIPOROVA, N.A.

Chemical measures of controlling Phythophtora infestans in the  
potato fields of Sakhalin. Soob.Sakhal.fil. Ak SSSR no.3:46-50  
'56. (MikA 10:2)  
(Sakhalin--Potatoes--Diseases and pests) (Fungicides)

NIKIFOROVA, N.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MASHTAKOVA, A.Kh., mladshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Powdery mildew of cucumbers in greenhouses. Zashch. rast. ot vred.  
i bol. 6 no.12:30-31 D '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moldavskiy institut oroshayemogo zemledeliya i ovoshchevodstva,  
Tiraspol'.

SUKHOVA, M.N.; YEROFEYEVA, T.V.; GVOZDEVA, I.V.; NIKIFOROVA, N.F.; LOTSENKO, T.K.; DEM'YANCHENKO, R.P.; BIRALO, T.I.; SERAFIMOVA, A.M.; MCSUNOV, V.B.; SAMSONOVA, A.M.; STOROZHEVA, Ya.M.; SURCHAKOV, A.V.

Methods of applying insecticides to control synanthropic flies.  
Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.8:15-19 Ag '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo instituta Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR, Mytishchinskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, Kuybyshevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Minskoy gorodskoy dezinfektsionnoy stantsii, Brestskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, Tashkentskoy gorodskoy dezinfektsionnoy stantsii i Tashkentskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.  
(INSECTICIDES) (FLIES--EXTERMINATION)

NIKIFOROVA, N.I. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Abdominal syndrome in diabetic coma in children. Probl. endokr. i  
gorm. 1 no.4:37-40 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney lechebnogo fakul'teta (dir.-prof.  
N.I. Osinovskiy) II Moskovskogo Instituta.

(DIABETES MELLITUS,

coma, abdom. synd. in child)

(ABDOMEN, diseases,

abdom. synd. in diabetic coma in child)

RADKEVICH, P.Ye., professor; KRUGLOV, V.T., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk;  
MIKIFOROVA, N.I., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Dienestroidiacetate for fattening swine and roosters. Veterinariia  
34 no.8:74-76 Ag '57. (MLBA 10:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for Radkevich,  
Kruglov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veteri-  
narnoy sanitarii i ektoparazitologii (for Nikiforov).  
(Acetoacetic acid) (Castration)

Country : USSR  
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Circulation

Abs. Jour. : Ref zhur biol, No. 2, 1959, No. 8073

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\_\_\_\_\_ : Peculiarities of the EKG in Children with Combined Helminthic Invasion (Ascariasis and Trichuriasis).

Orig. Pub. : Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1958, No. 4, 49--53

The abstract

1/1

NIKIFOROVA, N.I.; MALKIMAN, E.A.

Essential pulmonary hemosiderosis in a 6-year old girl.  
Pediatrics 38 no.11:63-66 N '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (nav. - prof. M.M. Bubnova)  
lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
imeni N.I. Pirogova (direktor - dotsent M.G. Sirotkina) na baze  
Detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy vrach -  
zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR Ye.V. Prokhorovich).

(HEMOSIDEROSIS in inf. & child)

(LUNG DISEASES in inf. & child)



NIKIFOROVA, N.I., dotsent

Basic problems in the pathogenesis and treatment of circulatory  
insufficiency in rheumatic fever in children. Vop. okh. mat. 1  
det. o no.5:8-18 My '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. M.M.Bubnova)  
lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni  
N.I.Pirogova (direktor - dotsent M.G.Sirotkina).  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

NIKIFOROVA, N. N. - author of "Precipitative Anthrax Serum" (Precipitatsionnaya  
Sibiriyazvennaya Syvorotka) pp. 482-495

SO: Biologicheskiye i Khimioterapevticheskiye Veterinarnyykh Preparatov, Moskva  
1948

Uncl

lee

NIKIFOROVA, N. M.

Complex compounds from the reaction of diphenylstibine chloride and triphenylstibine with benzenediazonium chloride III A. B. Bruker and N. M. Nikiforova

*Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 1969, 46, 18, 1111-1115. (U.S.S.R. Chem. Abstr. 64, 132, 724.) Reaction of  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl}$  with equimol. or excess  $\text{PhN}_2\text{Cl}$  gives an equimol. complex, which on treatment with dil.  $\text{HCl}$  decomps. into  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl}$ ,  $\text{N}_2$ , and benzene, while decompn. in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  gives  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl}$  and  $\text{N}_2$ . The interaction of  $\text{PhN}_2\text{Cl}$  with  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl}$  does not give a complex under these conditions and the reaction proceeds by  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl} + 2\text{PhN}_2\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl} + \text{N}_2 + \text{Ph} - \text{PhN}_2\text{Cl}$ . From 1.1 g.  $\text{PhNH}_2$  in 1 ml. concd.  $\text{HCl}$  and 1 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and 1.4 g.  $\text{NaNO}_2$  in 1 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  treated with 2 ml.  $\text{AcOH}$ , followed at 0-2° by 4.5 g.  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl}$  in 40 ml.  $\text{AcOH}$ , gave 90% equimol. adduct, a white powder, m. 76-7°, generally insol. and decomp. in  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ , evolving  $\text{N}_2$ . Heating with 1-2  $\text{HCl}$  gives 65%  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl}$ , m. 172-3°. Use of excess  $\text{PhN}_2\text{Cl}$  gives the same complex.  $\text{PhN}_2\text{Cl}$  from 1.1 g.  $\text{PhNH}_2$  (as above) and 20 g.  $\text{AcOH}$  treated with 4 g.  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl}$  in 40 ml.  $\text{AcOH}$  gave only  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl}$ , m. 142-3° from 100°. In the cold,  $\text{HCl}$  does not convert  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl}$  into  $\text{Ph}_2\text{SbCl}$  in the absence of  $\text{PhN}_2\text{Cl}$ . G. M. K.

NIKIFOROVA, N. M., Cand. of Vet. Sci.

State Scientific Control Inst. of Veterinary Preparations.

"Active prophylaxis in pasteurellosis of fowl and large  
and small cattle."

SO: Vet. 25 (10) 1948, p. 18

Same as 1948 Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey No. 43, item 38175

5211

NIKIFOROVA, N. M. i FEDOTOVA, E. G.

26417 Opyt primeneniya parouvlazhneniya gliny na cheremushkinskom kirpichnom zavode. Sbornik rabot po mest. stroit. Materialam (Upr. prom-sti stroit. Materialov i stroit. Detaley pri mosgorispolkome, nauch-issled. I zkslerim. Stantsiya), vyp. 2-3, 1949, s. 3-14.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

NIKIFOROVA, N. M.

"The Influence of Physical Factors on the Activity of Precipitating Anthrax Serum.

Trudy Nauchno-kontrol'nogo Instituta Veterinarnykh Preparatov, Moscow, Vol. 3, 1952,  
pp 295, 296

So: in Bibliography, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No. 3, 1953, p 20  
-#-27086, 25 Jul 1953, p 13

L 34836-65 EWT(1)/EWA(b) JK  
 ACCESSION NR: AF5008536

8/0286/65/000/006/0047/0047

AUTHOR: Markulov, V. P.; Epshteyn, A. B.; Velikiy, I. D.; Nikiforova, N. M. 20  
 B

TITLE: A device for concentrating microbes. Class 30, No. 169201

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 47

TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, microbe concentration

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for concentrating microbes. The unit is made in the form of a vessel with a steam jacket, a cover, a pressure transfer tube, a tube for a thermometer and inspection ports. In order to increase the compressibility of the microorganisms during their separation from the liquid phase, at the bottom of the device is a vacuum chamber which has a pressure transfer tube and is separated from the upper part of the vessel by a layer of aluminum hydroxide. The Author's Certificate also covers two modifications of this device: 1. a unit equipped with an electromagnetic agitator for stirring up the microbe mass filtered out in the aluminum hydroxide; 2. a unit equipped with an air filter (e.g. cotton) with a steam jacket and a small autoclave with a steam jacket in order to assure sterility.

Card 1/1

NIKIFOROVA, N.M., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Methods of increasing the active effect of serum against erysipelas in swine. Trudy Gos.nauch.-kont.inst.vet.prep. 4:226-235 '53.

(MIRA 7:10)

(Erysipelas--Preventive inoculation) (Vaccines)



NIKIFOROVA, N.M., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Methods of active prophylaxis of pasteurellosis in domestic  
animals. Trudy Gos.nauch.-kont.inst.vet.prep. 4:339-353 '53.  
(MIRA 7:10)

(Hemorrhagic septicemia of cattle--Preventive inoculation)  
(Vaccines)

NIKIFOROVA, N. M.

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Beterinary.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26336

Author : Ivanov, M.M., Nikiforova, N.M., Bazylev, N.M.

Inst : VASKhNIL

Title : The Problem of the Isolation of Live Agents in Hyperimmune Serums

Orig Pub : Dokl. VASKhNIL, 1956, vyp. 4, 42-44

Abst : In connection with the publication of data on the possibility of acquiring avisual forms of the agents involved, which are then regenerated into visual forms (in anthrax [Kolesov, Borisova] or lamb dysentery [Kagan, Kolesova]) a verification of these statements was undertaken by following the method described by the authors cited. The results of these tests showed anti-anthrax precipitative and curative sera, as well as sera against lamb dysentery, do not contain the live agents involved, and the data cited by Kolesov, Borisova, Kagan and Kolesa are thereby invalidated.

Card 1/1

NIKIFOROVA, N.M., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

The active prevention of pasteurellosis in farm animals.  
Veterinariia 33 no.1:76-80 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:4)  
(HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA OF CATTLE--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Viruses  
and Rickettsiae.

R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 54410

Author : Nikiforova, N.M., Shumeyko, U.Ya., Anikeyev, A.P.,  
Rubinskiy, Ye.N.

Inst : -

Title : Experience in the Hyperimmunization of Horses for the  
Purpose of Obtaining Serum Against Swine Erysipelas  
According to the Technique in Use in the German Democratic  
Republic.

Orig Pub : Inform. byul. biol. prom-sti, 1957, No 2, 20-25

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 15 -

BRUKER, A.R.; NIKIFOROVA, N.M.

New method for preparation of arsenic aromatic compounds by  
atmospheric oxygen oxidation of the mixture of phenylhydrazine  
and arsenic trichloride in the presence of copper chloride.

Zhur.ob.khim. 28 no.9:2407-2412 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Hydrazine) (Arsenic chloride)

NIKIFOROVA, N.M., kand. veterin. nauk; GREZIN, V.F., kand. veterin. nauk

Antibiotics in the treatment of chicken cholera [with summary in English]. Veterinariia 36 no.4:61-63 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov.

(Chicken cholera) (Antibiotics)

NIKIFOROVA, N.M.

Pasteurellosis in farm animals; based on materials received by  
editors. Veterinariia 37 no.7:45-48 J1 '60. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Hemorrhagic septicemia) (Veterinary medicine)

KAGAN, F.I., kand. veterin. nauk; NIKIFOROVA, N.M., kand. veterin. nauk;  
KOLESOVA, A.I., kand. veterin. nauk

Polyvalent vaccine against symptomatic anthrax, malignant  
edema, and pasteurellosis. Veterinarila 38 no.8:21-22 Ag '61

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh  
preparatov.



SHOGAM, S.M.; YEFIMENKO, I.A.; NIKIFOROVA, N.M.; MEL'NICHENKO, E.L.

Chromatographic analysis of heptachlor. Zhur. anal. khim. 17  
no.2:260-262 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam imeni  
Ya.V. Samoylova, Moskva.  
(Heptachlor) (Chromatographic analysis)

NIKIFOROVA, N.M.; SHAMROV, V.S.

Production and control of veterinary biological preparations  
in India. Veterinariia 1975.11:117-119. 3 refs.  
(MIA 1975)

66237

S/049/59/000/12/019/027  
E032/E391

3.9000

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, N.P. and Nikiforova, N.N.

TITLE: On the Spectrum of Variations in the Natural Electro-  
magnetic Field of the Earth ✓

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,  
1959, Nr 12, pp 1867 - 1869 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As a part of the IGY programme the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the Ac.Sc.USSR has been engaged in studying on a large scale variations in the natural electromagnetic field of the Earth. The present paper reports results obtained between 1957 and 1958 in the frequency interval 0.3 - 100 c/s. It was found that:

- 1) the terrestrial electromagnetic field in this frequency range has a continuous frequency spectrum;
- 2) the frequency distribution during different times of day as observed in the Rylsk region of the Kursk district remained practically the same;
- 3) the intensity of the variations depends both on the frequency and the time of day. At lower frequencies the amplitudes are greater and the intensity of the variations

4 ✓

Card1/2

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S/049/59/000/12/019/027

EO32/E391

On the Spectrum of Variations in the Natural Electromagnetic Field of the Earth

is slightly greater during the day than during the night;  
4) the average amplitude of the horizontal components of the electric field was found to be 0.1 mV/km. The amplitudes of the magnetic field component are of the order of  $10^{-7}$ - $10^{-8}$  Oe. The presence in the electromagnetic field of practically all the frequencies in the region 0.3-100 c/s confirms the usefulness of the magnetic-electric method of prospecting using the natural variable terrestrial magnetic field.

There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli  
(Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1959

Card 2/2

23459

S/049/61/000/001/004/008  
D226/D306

3,9410 (1482)

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, N.P., and Nikiforova, N.N.

TITLE: A method of interpreting curves of magneto-telluric sounding

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Seriya geofizicheskaya. Izvestiya, no. 1, 1961, 111 - 113

TEXT: A number of investigations into the development of a magneto-telluric method of prospecting based on variations in the natural electric field of the Earth have recently been carried out. A method of magneto-telluric profiling, developed by M.N. Berdichevskiy (Ref. 1: Teoreticheskiye predposylki magnitotelluricheskogo profilirovaniya, Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, ser. Geofiz., No. 7, 1959), has been introduced, in which field variations with a frequency of less than 0.1 hertz are used for studying the relief of the buried basement at depths of several kilometers. The development of a method of magneto-telluric sounding using frequencies

Card 1/6

23459

S/049/61/000/001/004/008  
D226/D306

A method of interpreting ...

above 0.1 hertz and permitting both the study of the basement and the differentiation of the overlying sedimentary rocks is of much interest. This type of work entails considerable difficulties of an equipmental and procedural character. In the last two years definite success has been achieved in developing a method of magnetotelluric sounding at the Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth AS USSR) and the first experimental curves have been obtained. In this connection a procedure for interpreting experimental data became necessary, and the authors describe in detail this method where the determination of profile parameters is based on the comparison of experimental curves for the apparent resistance  $\rho_T$  and the impedance phases  $\theta$  with the corresponding theoretical curves. Each theoretical curve corresponds to the dependence of  $\lg \rho_T/\rho_1$  or  $\theta$  on  $\lg \sqrt{T}$  for the two constant profile parameters  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ . The curves for the same values of  $\mu$  (or  $\nu$ ) are usually placed on a single form, the parameter  $\nu$  (or  $\mu$ ) being indicated on the corresponding curve. The experimental curves are constructed on the same scale as the theoretical curves,

Card 2/6

23459

S/049/61/000/001/004/008

D226/D306

A method of interpreting ...

$\lg \rho_T$  or  $\theta$  being plotted on the Y-axis and  $\lg \sqrt{T}$  on the X-axis. Such a construction enables the same interpretation procedures employed in the method of direct current resistance to be utilized. When interpreting the magneto-telluric sounding curves the question of the rational selection of the point of origin of the theoretical pallets is a basic matter of principle. It is expedient to choose the position of the point of origin in such a way that the upper layer parameters may be directly determined during the interpretation, as is the case in the method of direct current resistance, a fact which a number of authors have failed to take into account. Some research workers choose as the cross a point on the X-axis where the coordinate of  $T = 6.4$  seconds -- the Point A of L. Cagniard (Ref. 3: Basic theory of the magneto-telluric method of geophysical prospecting, Geophys., 18, No. 3, 1953). This is to some extent justifiable since all two-layer curves of a differing modulus intersect at the given point. Three-layer curves with a small modulus for  $\nu$ , however, do not pass through Point A, so there are insufficient grounds for placing the cross at this

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Card 5/6

A method of interpreting ...

23459  
S/G49/61/010/001/004/008  
D226/D306

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point if one takes into account that first layer parameters can only be indirectly found by means of this point after certain calculations. The authors explain their method of interpreting  $\rho_T$  (apparent resistance) curves, then interpret such a curve obtained in 1959 on the northern rim of the Dnepr-Donets basin. Fig. 3 represents the comparison of an experimental and theoretical curve ( $\mu = 5, \nu = 4$ ). The geology of the study area comprises Pre-Cambrian metamorphic and sedimentary rocks occurring at a depth of about 900 m and sedimentary rocks largely consisting of argillaceous and arenaceous formations. According to the data of vertical electric sounding two electric horizons are distinguished in the sedimentary complex with resistances  $\rho_1 = 30$  and  $\rho_2 = 50$  ohm.m. The results of this interpretation of the curve are in good agreement with geologic and geophysical notions on the structure of the study area and corroborate theoretical considerations about the possible use of variations in the natural electromagnetic field of the Earth with frequencies above 0.5 hertz for geologic prospecting. There

Card 4/6



23459

S/049/61/000/001/004/008  
D226/D306

A method of interpreting ...

are 3 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: L. Cagniard, Basic theory of the magneto-telluric method of geophysical prospecting. Geophys., 18, No. 3, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya Nauk SSSR, institut fiziki zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1960

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Card 5/6

TIKHONOV, A.N.; LIPSKAYA, N.V.; DENISKIN, N.A.; NIKIFOROVA, N.N.; LOMAKINA,  
Z.D.

Electromagnetic sounding of deep layers of the earth. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 140 no.3: 587-590 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli im. O. Yu. Shmidta AN SSSR; 2. Chlen-  
korespondent AN SSSR (for Tikhonov).  
(Magnetism, Terrestrial)

WILKINS, A. G.

Dissertation: "Perforating: Idea of the... results."  
Dated: 1951, Moscow. 1st...  
Perkinski... Moscow, 7...

1951, 1954, 1954

NIKIFOROVA, N.P.

History of the treatment of perforating gastric and duodenal  
ulcers in Russian surgery during the 19th century. Khirurgiia  
no.7:71-73 J1 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz kliniki gosspital'noy khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta II  
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina  
(zav.-prof. V.S.Mayat)  
(PEPTIC ULCER, perf.  
surg. hist. in Russia)

NIKIFOROVA, N.P., kand. med. nauk (Moskva, B-64, Podsozenskiy per. d. 24, kv. 36)

Use of hypnotherapy in surgery. Nov. khir. arkh. no.2:81-83 Nr-Ap '59.  
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Kafedra gosspital'noy khirurgii II (zav. - prof. A. V. Gulyayev)  
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(HYPNOTISM IN SURGERY)

NIKIFOROVA, N.P.

Children's health problems at the Third International Congress of  
Physicians. Vop.okh.mat.1 det. 7 no.8:89-91 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

NIKIFOROVA, N.S.; BYVSHEVA, L.L.

Refining of kaolin in suspensions for paper coating. *Bum.prom.*  
35 no.12:21-23 D '60. (WIRA 13:12)

1. Fabrika tekhnicheskikh bumag "Oktyabr'".  
(Paper) (Kaolin)

BELOUSOV, I.P.; MESHCHERYAKOV, N.V.; NIKIFOROVA, N.V.

Production of granular urea. Khim.prom. no.12:865-868 D '61.  
(MIRA 15:1)

(Urea)



KAZAKOVA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MESHCHERYAKOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
MUZYCHENKO, L.V.; DEHEGA, A.I.; KHORDINA, Yu.A.; NIKIFEROVA, N.V.

Cooling of granulated fertilizers in a fluidized bed. Khim.  
prom. no.5:330-336 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Fertilizers and manures)  
(Fluidization)

NIKIFOROVA, N.V. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Study of <sup>the</sup> kinetics and sequence  
of hydrogenation of <sup>links</sup> ~~links~~ in <sup>these</sup> functional groups of <sup>several</sup> ~~several~~ peroxide  
compounds." Mos (Publishing House Acad Sci USSR), 1957. 13 pp 22 cm.  
(Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Organic Chemistry im N.D. Zelinskiy). 110 copies.  
(KL, 23-57, 109).

-18-

author : A.A.  
: Academy of Cataly  
: etics of Cataly  
: des. Report  
: phenylisoprop

4. 443-450.

ne (I),

*NIKIFOROVA. N.V.*  
 USSR/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics, Combustion, Explosions, Topo-chemistry, Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7256.

Author : A.A. Balandin, N.V. Nikiforova, L.Kh. Freydlin.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR.

Title : Kinetics and Sequence of Bond Hydrogenation in Peroxide Compounds on Nickel Catalyst.

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 112, No 4, 649-652.

Abstract: The liquid phase hydrogenation of isopropylbenzene hydroperoxide, ethylphenylisopropyl peroxide, tetraline hydroperoxide, 3-methyl-1butene hydroperoxide, cyclohexene hydroperoxide, benzoyl peroxide, tertiary butylperbenzoate, n-nitrobenzoyl peroxide and ditertiary butyl peroxide was carried out in ethyl alcohol, benzene and toluene solutions under  $p = 1$  atm and at 5 to 30° on Raney's catalyst. It is shown that the hydrogenation sequence of various functional groups in peroxide compounds

Card : 1/2

-40-

*Instr. Org. Chem in N. D. Zelinskiy*

NIKIFOROVA, N V

AUTHORS: Balandin, A. A. Freydlin, L. Kh.,  
Nikiforova, N. V.

62-2-2/28

TITLE: The Kinetics of the Catalytic Reduction of Peroxides and Hydroperoxides (Kinetika kataliticheskogo vosstanovleniya perekisoy i gidroperekisoy). Report 2: Hydrogenation of Benzoyl Peroxide, Tertiary Butylperbenzoate and Hydroperoxides of Cyclohexane (Soobshcheniye 2. Gidrirovaniye perekisi benzola, tretichnbutilperbenzoata i gidroperekisi tsikloheksana).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdel: iye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 133-144 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the preceding report it was shown by the example of the hydroperoxide of isopropylbenzene, ethylphenylisopropylperoxide and tetralinhydroperoxide that organic peroxide compounds may be easily subjected to hydrogenolysis (over a nickel catalyst). This also corresponds to the multiplet-theory. In the present paper it is shown that only the O — O bond in the compounds breaks (references I and II). The observed lowest stability of this bond on Ni corresponds to the requirements of theory. The authors investigated the

Card 1/2

The Kinetics of the Catalytic Reduction of Peroxides and Hydroperoxides. Report 2: Hydrogenation of Benzoyl Peroxide, Tertiary Butylperbenzoate and Hydroperoxides of Cyclohexane.

62-2-2/28

Kinetics of the hydrogenation of benzoyl peroxide and tertiary butylperbenzoate (on Ni) and cyclohexenhydroperoxide (on Ni, Pt and Pd). The authors further determined: the order of reaction of the constants of velocity and the activation energies of the given processes. The hydrogenation of the peroxides can be used as catalytic method for the production of unsaturated alcohols. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 17 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy AN USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR).

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Peroxides-Reduction
2. Hydroperoxides-Reduction
3. Peroxides-Hydrogenation

Card 2/2

5 (4)

AUTHORS:

Balandin, A. A., Freydlin, L. Kh.,  
Nikiforova, N. V.

SOV/62-59-7-5/38

TITLE:

Kinetics of the Catalytic Reduction of Peroxides and Hydroperoxides (Kinetika kataliticheskogo vosstanovleniya perekisey i gidroperekisey). Communication 3. Hydrogenation of 3-Hydroperoxide-3-methyl-1-butene and of the Paranitrobenzoyl Peroxide (Soobshcheniye 3. Gidrirovaniye 3-gidroperekisi-3-metil-1-butina i perekisi paranitrobenzoila)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 7, pp 1177-1185 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper the successive hydrogenation of the groups  $C\equiv C$ ,  $O-O$ ,  $N=O$ ,  $C=C$  was investigated by the catalytic reduction of the compounds (I) and (II) mentioned in the title. From the energy principles of the multiple theory (Ref 2) it follows that the reduction with the lowest energy barrier begins as the first reaction. The height of the energy barrier can be calculated from the binding energy between the atoms reacting in catalysis. In the reduction of (I) the groups  $O-O$  and  $C\equiv C$  and the groups  $C=C$ ,  $C-O$  and  $C-C$  being formed in the course of the reaction compete in this regard. The energy barriers of the individual

Card 1/4

Kinetics of the Catalytic Reduction of Peroxides and Hydroperoxides. Communication 3. Hydrogenation of 3-Hydroperoxide-3-methyl-1-butene and of the Paranitrobenzoyl Peroxide SOV/62-59-7-5/38

catalyst was used for the investigation. The kinetics and the sequence of the hydrogenation of the bonds (Fig 1), the influence of the temperature on the hydrogenation rate (Figs 2, 6), the activating energy (Figs 3, 7) and the hydrogenation kinetics in the presence of palladium, (Fig 4, a, b) were investigated. The data of the hydrogenation kinetics of bifunctional peroxide compounds on skeleton nickel are given in a table for comparison. The sequence of the hydrogenation reaction depends also on the kind of catalyst. On a platinum catalyst the acetylene bond is hydrogenated first and the O-O bond afterwards. A strict selectivity is only to be noticed when hydrogenating the triple- and double bond. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 14 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/4

Kinetics of the Catalytic Reduction of Peroxides and Hydroperoxides. Communication 3. Hydrogenation of 3-Hydroperoxide-3-methyl-1-butene and of the Paranitrobenzoyl Peroxide SOV/62-59-7-5/38

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Card 4/4



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AUTHORS:

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TITLE:

The Kinetics of Selective Catalytic Hydrogenation<sup>1</sup> of Bifunctional Peroxides and Hydrogen Peroxides on Nickel. Prediction of Reactions on the Basis of the Multiplet Theory

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 11, pp 2485-2489 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Due to the explanations of Kottrell (Ref 1) on the binding energy, it was recently possible to determine the value of the energy of the peroxide bond -O-O-. Now it became possible to calculate the relative ease of hydrogenolysis of this bond on the nickel catalyst with the aid of energy equations of the multiplet theory (if the quantities required are known). The calculation showed that the height of the energy barrier, which determines the reaction rate is:  $-E'' = -14.2$  kcal/mol (Table). This table also contains the values of  $E$  for the hydrogenation of various bonds on nickel, which were obtained with the aid of equations of the multiplet theory. The equations (2) express the formation energy  $E'$  and the decomposition energy  $E''$  of a multiplet complex  $M$  as a function of the binding energy  $\epsilon$ . The

Card 1/2

66863

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The Kinetics of Selective Catalytic Hydrogenation of Bifunctional Peroxides and Hydrogen Peroxides on Nickel. Prediction of Reactions on the Basis of the Multiplet Theory

multiplet theory predicts (Table, Equation (2)) that: 1) the peroxide compounds are easily hydrogenated on nickel; 2) the activation energy of these reactions is low; 3) the molecule structure influences the hydrogenation rate; 4) polyfunctional peroxides must follow a certain order of reaction in hydrogenation on nickel (Table); 5) this order may change with other catalysts. To check these predictions the authors experimentally tested the hydrogenation of isopropyl benzene hydrogen peroxide, ethyl phenyl isopropyl peroxide, tetralin hydrogen peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, tert-butyl-perbenzoate, di-tert-butyl peroxide, cyclohexene hydrogen peroxides, 3-hydrogen peroxides of 3-methyl-1-butene and the peroxide of n-nitrobenzene. They further determined the activation energy. All of the above-mentioned predictions made according to the multiplet theory were confirmed by experimental data. There are 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo (Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy)

Card 2/2

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"The Catalytic Change of Chyclohexine on Copper and Multiplet Theory."

report submitted for the Second International Congress on Catalysis, Paris, 4-9 Jul 60.

1. The first of the two main parts of the report is a description of the  
2. the second part is a description of the results of the experiments.  
3. The first part of the report is a description of the  
4. the second part is a description of the results of the experiments.  
5. The first part of the report is a description of the  
6. the second part is a description of the results of the experiments.

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LENINGRAD, 1960. (MIN OF HEALTH RSFSR, LENINGRAD SANITARY-  
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(LUNGS—SURGERY)